

U-Boat Sinks Lightship Off Cape Hatteras

Helpless Beacon Craft Marking Diamond Shoals Destroyed by Shell Fire

Crew of 12 Escape In the Small Boat

Submarine Later Appears Within Half-Mile of the North Carolina Coast

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7.—Destruction of a lightship off Cape Hatteras, a helpless craft anchored off Cape Hatteras to warn shipping from the treacherous shoals forming the "graveyard of the Atlantic coast," confirms the belief of naval officials that German sea wolves sent to this side of the Atlantic are under orders to handicap commerce in all ways possible without exposing themselves to naval or other formidable opponents.

News of the shelling and sinking of the lightship came to the Navy Department today. The crew of twelve men on the light vessel escaped in the small boat and rowed the ten or twelve miles to shore.

Subsequently the submarine appeared within half a mile of the land, which projects far out from the main coast of North Carolina. There were reports of attacks on villages, coast guard stations or lighthouses, and the purpose of the submarine commander in showing himself so near the beach was not clear.

Secretary Daniels said today that undoubtedly the purpose of the submarine commander in destroying the lightship was to hinder commerce as much as possible. The German probably believed that with the lightship gone some vessels might be wrecked on the shoals.

Steps have been taken to replace the lightship by another which always is held in reserve for this station.

Officials recalled today that since the first raider appeared off the Virginia Capes last May no warships or other formidable antagonists have been attacked. The raiders now operating—the one off the Virginia coast and the other in Canadian waters—appear to have been more cautious than were those which were down some twenty vessels between New York and the Virginia Capes in May and June.

Naval patrol boats and seaplanes already are endeavoring to protect shipping and hunt out and destroy the enemy. With a long shore line on which to operate and deep water for submerging to hide from patrols, however, the advantage in this game of hide and seek lies with the enemy.

Submarine Shelled Lux Blanca Lifeboats As They Left Tanker

AN ATLANTIC PORT, Aug. 7.—The story of a spirited running fight between the oil tanker Lux Blanca and a submarine which finally sank her thirty-three miles southwest of here on Monday was told here today by Captain Thomas and his crew.

The Lux Blanca was first torpedoed and later shelled until she went down. Captain Thomas declared a number of the shells were aimed directly at the three lifeboats in which he and his crew left the blazing tanker.

According to Captain Thomas's story, the tanker was struck by a torpedo about noon and the hull badly damaged. He turned the ship about and raced for the port. A few minutes later the submarine was sighted for the first time about five miles off.

The Lux Blanca's lone gun promptly ceased fire, but the shells fell short. The submarine did not answer these shots and shortly disappeared.

Shortly after 3 o'clock, Captain Thomas said, the submarine reappeared suddenly astern of the tanker, and began sweeping her fore and aft with shells.

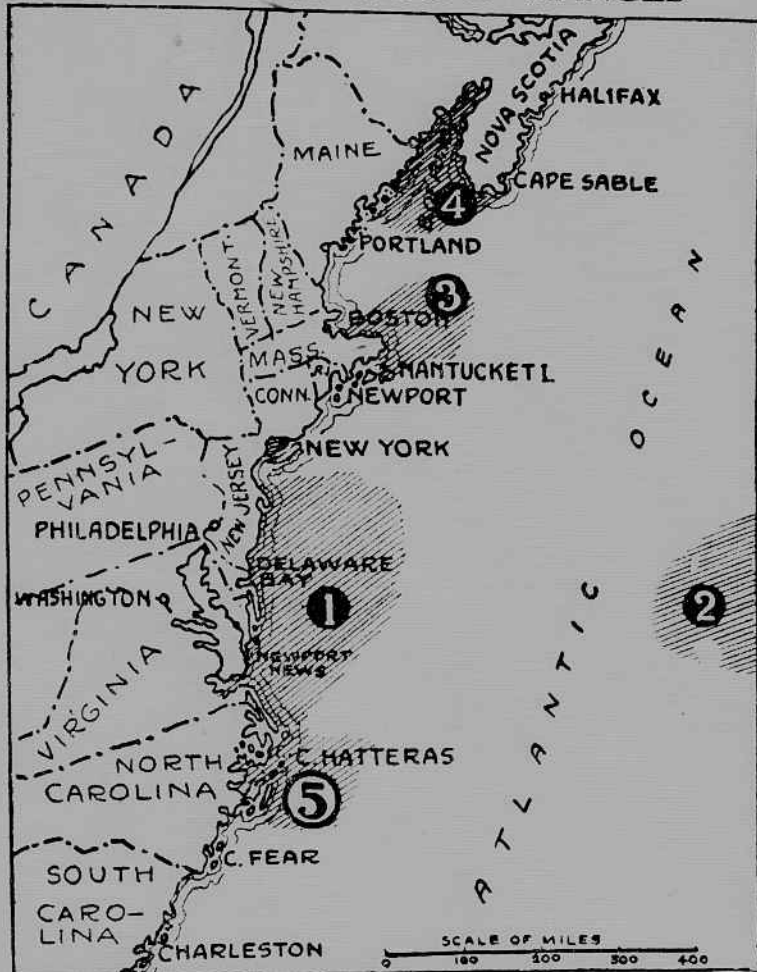
The Lux Blanca's gunners answered, and for a half hour a lively duel was kept up.

Finally a shell from the submarine destroyed the tanker's propeller and a second landed directly in front of the bridge, killing two men.

The life became so hot that the crew was ordered into the lifeboats. As they left the ship shells were bursting all around the boats, Captain Thomas said, but none struck home.

Two of the boats were picked up by a submarine chaser and brought ashore, and a third boat reached a lightship off the coast. Captain Thomas said he did not see the submarine clearly, but declared his third mate, who observed it

WHERE THE U-BOAT RANGES



The successive areas in which U-boats have operated off the American coast since the United States entered the war are shown in the map above.

When the German submarines first attacked shipping off our coast: The first attacks—which began on May 25—were made in the zone from the Virginia capes to the Jersey coast—indicated by area (1). From the middle of June to July 6 the raiders operated 300 to 1,400 miles off the Virginia capes—area (2). Then they appeared off the Massachusetts coast—area (3). Recently they have found victims off the coast of Maine and the Bay of Fundy—area (4). Yesterday the lightship off Cape Hatteras—situated in area (5)—was torpedoed and sunk.

close, said the raider was more than 300 feet long and carried two guns.

Japanese Freighter Sunk by U-Boat Off Nova Scotia Coast

A CANADIAN ATLANTIC PORT, Aug. 7.—An American schooner arrived here today with eighty-five members of the crew of a Japanese freighter steamship which had been torpedoed off the Nova Scotia coast.

The vessel was the Tokuyama Maru, 7,029 tons gross. She was sunk without warning about 200 miles off shore on August 1, according to the crew.

The Tokuyama Maru, a freighter owned by the Japanese Mail Steamship Company, was on a voyage from England to an American port. The crew took to the small boats and were picked up by the American schooner. The vessel was built at Kobe in 1915.

The submarine fired five torpedoes before the freighter went down, members of the crew said. Several hours later the U-boat came alongside the small boats and the German commander questioned the Japanese regarding their vessel.

4 Big Manufacturers Called for War Work

U.S. Asks Men to Take Charge of Rubber and Hat Industries for the Board

(Special Dispatch to The Tribune) WASHINGTON, Aug. 7.—Four New York manufacturers were called today by the War Industries Board for service in the textile division of the board.

The men are William Skinner, of William Skinner & Sons, Inc., chief of the silk section; H. T. Dunn, president of the Fisk Rubber Company, to be chief of the rubber section; Frank H. Montgomery, president of the Knox Hat Company, to be assistant chief of the felt section, in charge of men's and women's fur and wool felt hats; and E. M. Hulek, to be assistant chief of the felt section, in charge of paper makers' felt.

Under the auspices of the United States Chamber of Commerce, at the request of the felt section, conferences will be held with the felt hat manufacturing industries in New York this week. There will be appointed a war service committee, representative of the combined men's and women's fur and wool felt hat manufacturing industry, to work in connection with the felt section.

Slacker Reward Divided

Police Must Give Half of \$50 Bonus to Relief Fund

Members of the police force who have been making money by rounding up army and navy slackers at \$50 a head, less ten per cent which went to the Police Relief Fund, were notified yesterday by Commissioner Enright that hereafter an additional forty per cent of their rewards must be turned into the fund. That section of the patrolmen got \$45 for each slacker, he will get but \$25 hereafter.

In support of the order it was pointed out that many of the men had become overzealous in their search for evaders of the draft and deserters, and too much time was being given by them to that work. The Government has paid \$100,000 already to New York policemen for their work and some patrolmen have received as high as \$1,000 since the awards were offered. The fund to which the higher commission will go was established by former Commissioner Arthur Woods for the benefit of families of patrolmen killed in the performance of duty.

Auto Speeder Sent to Jail

Judge Refuses to Let Fur Merchant Off With Fine

Nicholas Melion's fur manufacturing business in 35 West Eighth Street will have to struggle along without him for the next ten days, for that is the duration of the jail sentence imposed on him yesterday by Magistrate Conway when Melion was arraigned in the Long Island City Court on the charge of reckless driving.

Melion's counsel pleaded that his client be dismissed with a fine because a jail sentence would interfere with the Melion business, but Judge Conway refused.

Rosenwald to Work in France

Julius Rosenwald, of Chicago, a member of the Committee on National Defense, soon will sail for France at the request of Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War. There Mr. Rosenwald will join the overseas commissioners and other members of the commission.

Representative Isaac Siegel, Rabbi H. G. Enelow and Rabbi Jacob Kohn have established headquarters in Paris.

Facing the Boche in France

Cavalry, Which Long Waited for Its Chance in Modern Warfare, Has Now Built Up a New Tradition of Glory

By Wilbur Forrest

WITH THE FRENCH ARMIES IN THE FIELD, July 18.—Cavalrymen are building an entirely new tradition.

Before me on a table in a room of a chateau very near a sector where men died in every minute a few days ago is a large ornamental bowl. On it in bright yellow and red veneer is the highly decorated picture of a cavalry officer, sabre aloft and tense with excitement of battle, astride a dashing steed. Behind come rows of horsemen, following their leader into the "teeth" of the enemy. It might be Balaklava. It may be something that really happened in one of the more unmodern wars, but to-day it is only a picture on a bowl in a chateau in France.

The last few months of the great European war have blasted the dreams of dashing cavalrymen who hoped to continue to build on cavalry tradition of Napoleonic days, when cavalry was as painted on the bowl. But this new warfare has opened up a new line of glory for horsemen, who, though shorn of the possibility of the dashing cavalry charge, the rattling and clanking of accoutrements, the aloft sabre, have fought the enemy to a standstill, while the horses remained somewhere in the rear quietly munching their oats. It is the cavalry of 1918 in battle. It dashes only in that it dashes to the vicinity of the battle. Then it dismounts and, with ordinary machine guns and rifles, waits for the enemy to do the dashing.

Cavalry Found Task at Beginning

At the beginning of the war many branches of the Allied cavalry were armed with the lance—a long, sharp-pointed pole—instead of the sabre and they carried carbines. During the first few weeks French, British and Belgian cavalry performed valuable reconnaissance work, and on some few occasions were in close touch with the enemy. The lance is a weapon designed for either defence or offence against a mounted enemy. The first victim of a French lance fell in August, 1914, when Gaston Bonnet, a trooper of the 12th Regiment of Dragons, speared a German Uhlan after he and six companions met a patrol of twenty-one of the enemy. About forty-two days later Bonnet was leading a squad of horsemen near Woelen-Woelen, when he encountered enemy infantry. The horsemen charged, pierced the enemy line, but soon came under rifle fire from three sides. Bonnet, according to an official citation, was killed at the head of his squad with his horse "at the gallop."

There may have been other instances in plenty before the war settled down to trenches when cavalrymen upheld some of the old traditions. But three years of trenches left cavalrymen of all kinds waiting and hoping to be able to continue.

During the early days of the Battle of the Somme, July, 1916, I happened in a wood one day not far from the village of Fricourt, the first enemy village during the battle to be taken by the British. The wood was filled to the brim with cavalry waiting patiently for infantry and artillery to open a breach in the trench line, so that men and horses could pour through into the open country beyond. They were Bengal Lancers, and their picturesque turbans, long betasselled lances and fine horses were beautiful to see. On parade they would have stirred enthusiasm in the most unemotional boy, and even standing there by their steeds, waiting, they were enough to bring back a vivid history of the cavalry charges of the past. But the Bengal Lancers never went through.

Open Warfare Gave Them Chance

And the cavalry waited patiently for trench warfare to end, meantime doing patrol and police work—guarding roads and scouting where aeroplanes, the most modern reconnaissance, were unable to see.

Open warfare came on March 21 and gave the cavalry the long waited chance. And what the cavalry has done since March 21 will take its place in glorious military records, but it cannot be said to perpetuate the ancient tradition still with us to-day in history and pictures.

The cavalry, or French cavalry at least, since March 21 has been the "first brigade" of open warfare. It was a French cavalry unit that dashed into Flanders and there, dismounted, took a heavy part in the fighting around Mount Kemmel.

To the cavalry will go a large share in stopping the enemy's break-through toward Paris during the battle between Soissons and Rheims. It was before the Forest of Villers-Cotterets that they did it, but there was none of the picturesque about it. It was contesting the enemy's advance foot by foot. German infantrymen were doing the advancing. Those cavalrymen were as gallant and brave as any of the old tradition. Their story will compare in bravery with Balaklava where horsemen charged into the mouths of cannon. Unlike Balaklava, however, here it was overwhelming numbers of Germans who charged modern machine guns and rifles of cavalry on foot.

Many of these cavalrymen live to tell the tale, but I heard the story instead from their general at his post of command, because at the time his gallant cavalry-pied were still holding the line where they had stopped the enemy.

Galoped All Night, Then Fought on Foot

The general, incidentally, is the only one of his kind in the French army. General E. is half an American, though he did not remain in Gallipoli, Ohio, his birthplace, long enough to learn much English.

The general's cavalry galloped all one night and came into the line on foot at a moment when the hard fighting French infantry, being slowly pressed back, was in need of reinforcements. The cavalrymen left their horses tethered in the rear and stiffened the line so that it held. The Germans then brought up the artillery which, added to their superior numbers, allowed the German line to advance again. Across fields, over hills and down valleys, through patches of wood the fighting continued day and night for forty-eight hours before the dismounted horsemen and neighboring infantry units, by slow retreats, reached a position within view of Villers-Cotterets Forest. Throughout all the fighting the enemy, with plentiful fresh units, had never failed to attack in force. The cavalrymen gained a line of old wire entanglements and established their position. On came the Germans again and again, while the horsemen worked

Plan to Pool Allied War Material Seen In New U. S. Mission

L. L. Summers, of War Industries Board, in London With Ten Other Experts

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7.—Arrival in London of L. L. Summers, a member of the War Industries Board and its technical adviser, with a party of ten other experts, was announced today by the War Industries Board. The mission will confer with representatives of the Allied nations on the various inter-Allied councils.

Conservation of shipping space, shortening of ship haulage, better methods of distributing materials and means of preventing inflation will be discussed. Mr. Summers will be spokesman for Chairman Baruch and will sit as one of the American representatives on the munitions council.

In the absence of an official announcement it is not known here whether the presence in Europe of a number of high American government officials means that plans for an inter-Allied pool are nearing completion.

Food Administrator Hoover, who reached London several weeks ago, already has put into effect pooling of food. Mr. Summers's efforts probably will be directed toward a pooling of all war materials.

Grocer Killed by Robber

Shot Down in Store by One of Masked Trio

A nervous robber, who used his gun on sight, yesterday shot and fatally wounded Ferdinand Laregina, a grocer, 236 East 108th Street, who died later in Bellevue Hospital.

Laregina was opening his store in the morning when three men entered with their faces covered with handkerchiefs. Without a word the foremost of the trio drew a revolver and fired. Laregina told the police he had no enemies and he was convinced the men were robbers and that one of them lost his head. The three intruders escaped.

Army Details "Y" to Educate Soldiers

Men at Camps Deficient in English to Receive Instruction

A recent army order entrusted to the Y. M. C. A. the instruction of soldiers deficient in knowledge of spoken or written English, and that organization now is prepared to take up the work along lines laid down at the recent educational conference of Y. M. C. A. secretaries at Princeton. Dr. Anson Phelps Stokes, of Yale, returned from Y. M. C. A. work in France, is anxious to extend the educational system overseas to include instruction in French.

The course of instruction is to be four months long. The students will include not only foreigners deficient in English, of whom the percentage sometimes runs as high as 5 per cent in a company, but also English-speaking illiterates, most of whom are said to enter the army from Kentucky or other "hill-billy" states.

"Development battalions" are created by the army order at all training camps in the country where necessary and these battalions are turned over to the Y. M. C. A. for five hours a day. Part of this time is devoted to physical recreation and the rest to the study of English.

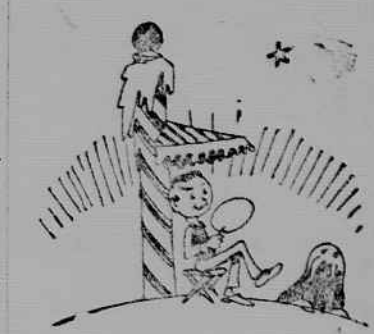
Honor for Foch Welcomed

Paris Press Praises Government for Rewarding Heroes

PARIS, Aug. 7.—The honors bestowed by the government on the victorious leaders in the second Battle of the Marne—General Foch and General Petain—are acclaimed as most fitting by the press. General Foch has been made a Marshal of France, while General Petain receives the Military Medal.

"The names of Foch and Petain," says the "Petite Journal," "are inseparable, and it is with wholehearted gratitude that the country bestows the highest national rewards upon them."

"The Gaulois" and "Figaro" point out that the honors given the great French generals and the condemnation of M. Maury, former Minister of the Interior, on the same day bear a double lesson, indicating that France knows how to reward good servants, as well as punish weak ones.



One of our warmest acquaintances, in the most frigid tone at his command, recently referred to them as our "Polar Lights"! He was speaking, of course, of our cool two-piece suits made from very light woollens.

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Boys Card-Game Killing

An Accident, Says Court

Justice Hoyt, in the Children's Court, decided yesterday that the shooting last Friday night of George Carr, aged fifteen, of 3134 Broadway, by his chum, Clyde Fyfe, also fifteen, of 1115 Amsterdam Avenue, was accidental.

Young Fyfe was arraigned on the charge of juvenile delinquency, but Justice Hoyt dismissed him. The boys had been playing cards, and Clyde playfully accused his friend of cheating, and pointed a supposedly unloaded revolver at his head. Carr dropped the trigger, and Carr dropped to the floor, dying a few hours later.

A WAR MESSAGE

TO WHITE TRUCK OWNERS

THE use and demand for White Trucks in war service by both the United States and French armies has reached such proportions as to seriously affect deliveries of commercial units until production at the factory overtakes urgent military needs.

While this will delay the immediate filling of commercial orders, there will be no interruption in the making and distributing of parts, which will continue to be supplied as promptly and as abundantly as ever. White Service will efficiently provide for the many thousands of White Trucks operating in all parts of the country.

The company makes this public explanation for the assurance and protection of its innumerable customers and prospective customers, in the confident belief that they will recognize and approve a course of action which puts the national welfare first.



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